

July 5, 83~~SECRET~~Summary of GRIFINER ProjectI Achievements / observations

1. Reality of remote viewing, phenomenon has been verified. Some viewers have achieved over 80% accuracy on laboratory-controlled targets.
2. Configurational data (sketches, etc) is more reliable than analytic (function, exact size) data.
3. RV data do not seem to be degraded by distance or shielding. Some targets have been several thousand miles distant; others have been secured in shielded rooms, ~~rooms~~, <sup>(RV)</sup> rooms, and in deep diving submersibles.
4. Methods can be developed for training people in RV performance.
5. Methods for "targeting" vary. Some people prefer a "human person" to be present at the target site; others produce qualities data when only abstract designations are used (e.g., arbitrary x-y grid; coordinates).

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6. Although RV data is not perfect, and considerable "noise" is present along with valid data, it appears that some applications can be pursued:

- (a) applications where descriptive data (i.e., sketcher, configurations, ~~relational~~, spatial & relationships) is sufficient for cueing other sensors.
- (b) applications where general area descriptions may be useful in narrowing down possibilities, such as in a search for lost personnel or equipment.
- (c) applications where "Yes/no" data are useful, such as presence or absence of a weapon system in a fixed area or installation. This may apply to a variety of camouflage, concealment, and deception problems.
- (d) Some of these applications can be enhanced by using redundant techniques and appropriate evaluation statistics.
- (e) other applications, where a high percent of analytic data is desired require further development of reliability and can be in suitable for operational use.

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R training techniques now in development show promise for increasing analytic content of RV data. Applications of interest would include location of mobile weapon systems (submarines, mobile missiles), for example.

7. although psychokinetics (PK) was not directly addressed in this program, review of world-wide research indicated credible work has been accomplished in several physics research laboratories. Various PK-induced effects, such as grain deformations in metal, or disturbance on sensitive instruments, were also measured. Although not researched directly, there are some indications these effects might extend to distances beyond laboratory settings.

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## II RV Replication

Several laboratories have also replicated RV phenomenon. These include:

1. Applied Science Dept., Princeton U., Princeton, N.J. (Dr. J. D. Carlson).
2. Mundelein College, Chicago, Ill. (Psychology Dept.).
3. Foundations for Research into the Nature of Man (FRNM), Durham, N.C. (extension of Dr. J. B. Rhine's Parapsychology Laboratory from Duke U.).
4. Psychology Dept., Cambridge University, Cambridge, U.K. (Dr. Sargent).
5. Psychophysical Laboratory, Princeton, N.J.
6. Mind Science Foundation, San Antonio, Tx.

### III Nobel laureates:

A variety of researchers from ~~many~~ the physical, psychological and medical fields are now investigating this, and related, area. Some of these include Nobel prize winners who suspect that parapsychological phenomena are not (~~or cannot be~~) disallowed by modern physics, ~~but~~ <sup>and</sup> that these phenomena indicate that not all is currently known about the physical universe.

Leading theorists are Dr. Brian Josephson, nobel prize winner for his theory of the superconducting tunneling effect, and Dr. Eugene Wigner, noted for his pioneering work in quantum physics and mathematics.

Other researchers have developed parallel views and applied quantum mechanical concepts to problems of consciousness. Leading theorists include Dr. Matlock (U. of Copenhagen), and Dr. Beauregard (~~of the~~ Institute of Henri Poincaré, Paris).

~~although~~ A major criticism that has been directed toward this research area in general is that there is no theoretical basis for the phenomena. However, there is no total agreement ~~on~~ all aspects of quantum physics, and some interpretations of quantum physics do seem to allow ~~for~~ "quantum coupling", which implies <sup>an instantaneous</sup> connections between elementary particles <sup>that</sup> ~~are separated by distance~~, ~~of unknown transmission mechanism~~.

involving electromagnetic wave propagation  
can not account for this "connection".

Concepts such as those, one developed  
further and tested ~~empirically~~ experimentally  
in basic physics research facilities, might in fact  
assist in understanding how parapsychological  
phenomena might work. The endorsement  
of people like Jorgenson and Wagner for research  
into parapsychology can only help but throw  
light on this issue.